opinion, clearly, and in a few words. I have never said, that it is an indispensable duty, in Congress, ander all circumstances, to establish a National Bank. No such duty, certainly, is created by the Constitution in express terms. I do not say what particular measures are enjoined by the Constitution, in this respect. Congress has its discretion, and it is left to its own judgment, as to the measures most proper to be employed. But I say the general duty does exist.

'I maintain that Congress is bound to take care, by some proper means, to secure a good currency for the People; and that while this duty remains unperformed, one great object of the Constitution is not attained. If we are to have as many different currencies as there are States, and these currencies are to be liable to perpetual fluctuations, it would be folly to say that we had reached that security and antiformity in coamercal regulation, which we know it was the purpose of the Constitution to establish.

"The Banks may all resume to morrow—I hope they will; but how much will this resumption accomplish? It will doubtless afford good local currencies; but will it give the country any proper and safe paper enterency, of equal hat universal value? Cer-

cies: but will it give the country any proper and sale paper currency, of equal had universal value? Cer-tainly it cannot, will not. Will it bring back, for any length of time, expanages to the state they were in, when there was a National Currency in existence? Certainly, in my opinion, it will not. We may heap gold bags upon gold bags, we may create what securities, in the constitution of local banks, we please, but we cannot give to any such bank a character that shall insure the receipts of its notes, with equal readiness, every where throughout the valley of the Mississipi, and from the shores of the Gulf of Mexico to the St. Lawrence. Nothing can accomplish this to the St. Lawrence. Nothing can accomplish this, but an institution which is National in its character. The People desire to see, in their currency, the marks of this nationality. They like to see the spread Eagle, and where they see that, they have confidence."

There are three propositions on this sulgect which I would submit to the consideration of every candid man. I wish to reason them out, because it is my wish to establish the principles which I embrace, and which pass generally under the denomination of Whig principles and to convince men of a l parties that they are all true, and will tend to promote the happiness and prosperity of all classes of the people. I say there are three propositions upon which no honest and intelligent men can even differ.

1. The following Public Acts of the General Assembly passed at the last session thereof, from number one to mumber thirty our, inclusive, are hereby designation to reason them out, because it is my wish to establish the principles which I embrace, and which passed at the last session thereof, from number one to mumber thirty our, inclusive, are hereby designation to every published in this state, agreeably to the cleventh section of the fifth chapter of the Revised Statutes.

J. Me M. SHAFTER, Sec. of Sinte.

No. 17.—AN ACT, in addition to, and in explanation of "an act relating to banks," approved October 28, 1840.—It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly to the claventh section of the fifth passed at the last session thereof, from number only assed at the last session thereof, from number thirty of unclusive, are hereby designation to the newspapers published in this state, agreeably to the cleventh section of the fifth passed at the last session thereof, from number thirty last with constant and the last session thereof, from number thirty our, inclusive, are hereby designation to the newspapers published in this state, agreed for publication in the newspapers published in this state, agreed for publication in the newspapers published in this state, agreed for publication in the newspapers published in this state, agreed for publication in the newspapers published in this state, agreed for publication in the newspapers published in this state, agreed for publication in the newspapers published in this state,

all the professions of returning to an exclusive me he circulation, must appear to every man eminen absuid. You know that it cannot be done must all know and be sensible, that from some from some corporation, or from some source we shall have a paper circulation, and that it will form the great mass of the currency of the country. Is there a man who doubts this? Is there a man in this whole assem-

only, in the Commonwealth, who will, without blushing, (cheers,) say that he does not know it? Is there one whom party spirit carries so far as to lead him to declare that he expects to see the day when specie shall form the exclusive currency, and not at the same time not feel his cheek burn with shame? (Cheers.)
There is none such. Well, then, if it is agreed that we must have the unass of the circulating medium in paper, is there any man who will deny.

2. That it is a thing most desirable, that in this mass there should be one part at least which should pass current everywhere—which should be of universal receivability (if I may use the word)—which shall be known to every body and which every body will take from Maine to Georgia, and all along the Mississippi. Is that not desirable? In a country under one common goverament, is it not desirable? It is useful, for all the purposes of society and of business, for it hencits every body, and especially those connected with the commercial states. All candid men will acknowledge this? Is it not desirable to the merchant in llinois and Alabama to have something in the shape of paper money to remit to you manafacturers and citizens of Essex county, that he should have something to te mit which you will receive? And is in ot desirable to be merchant in linois and Essex county, that he should have something to te mit which you will receive a money? (Laughter and Cheers.)

3. If this is yielded, gentlemen, there is only one more question to consider; and that is, can a currency thus universal in its character, thus equal in its value over all the country, be furnished by any institution of any State whateve? We have all had one experience of it; we all know to the contrary. We have sail had one experience of it; we all know to the contrary. We have sail had one experience of it; we all know to the contrary. We have all had one experience of the country, be furnished by any institution of any State whateve? We have all had one experience of it; we all know to the contra

tion of any State whatever? We have all had some experience of it; we all know to the contrary. We all know to the contrary. We all know to the contrary. Take the bills of any bank in Massachusetts this day to Virginia, and they will not pass. Bring bills of Virginia banks to Massachusetts, and they will not pass. They are State institutions; and the citizens of our State are acquainted with the institutions of their own State. They know the solidity, the solvency, the responsibility of their own banks, and will trust the paper of their own banks and the citizens of our State are acquainted with the citizens of unconsistent with the constitutions, and regulations, as they shall have power to adopt all such by-laws, rules, and regulations, as they shall have power to adopt ala

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the secretary of the government that is over all. They are been determined that is over all. They are been determined that is over all. They are been determined that is over all they are determined that is over all they are determined that is over all they are determined that is over a state, nor can they be well informed as to the relative to content paper. And, therefore, fone of you were more interfuper. The proper will form the great mass of our circulation:

2. That it is desirable that of this mass a particular interfuper. And the control of the contro

meaning for that instrument.

Now, gentlemen, I will not press this point further, because I agree with those who think that at the present moment, in the oresent state of things, especially in the Atlantic and Commercial States the evils which have hereofore distressed the community, are not as severely felt. But they are felt in other parts of the country almost as severely as over. In the South Western States and in some of the North Western States and in some of the North Western States and in some of the North Western States there is in fact no current money; they may be said in fact to have no standard of value—no description of money which passes at par. Men there barter, exchange their commodities—park, grain, provisions, &c. for other cammodities—park, grain, provisions, &c. for other cammodities—no sound healthy currency among them. It is a now, low, vexations, and all the state of the country of t

on merce, both foreign and domestic, I cannot consider. But the Constitution was not to be triffed, with The country, I believe, by a great majority, is of opinion that this duity does belong to Covertment, and ought to be exercised. All the new expounders have not been able to erase this general power over Commerce. Their fate, in this respect, is like that of him ancient story. While endeavoring it tear up, and reader assunder the Constitution, its strong fibres have recoiled and caught them in the cleft. They experiences

"Mile's fearful end—

Wedged in the timber which they strove to rend;"

Gentlemen, this constitutional power can never ite surrandered. We may as well give up the whole commercial power at once, and throw every thing cannected with it back upon the States. If Congress surrender the pswer, to whom shall it pess, or where shall it be lottiged? Shall it be left to six and twenty different legislatures? To eight hundred or a thousand unconnected banks?

No gentlemen, to allow that authority to be surrendered, would be to abandon the vessel of State, without pilot or helm, and to suffer her to roll, darkling, down the current of her fate.

"For the sake of availing all misapprehensions, on this most important subject, I will to state my own opinion, clearly, and in a few words. I have never said, that it is an indispensable duity, in Congress, ander all circumstances, to establish a National Bank. No such duty, certainly, is created by the Constitutions.

tried and uniformly with success.

One other remark I will make upon the subject.—
Seven or eight years since I declared in my place in the Senate, that having very much desired the continuance of the charter to the bank from a sincere conviction that both hanks which have been organized by authority of Congress had been productive of good, I made up my mind in Gen. Jackson's time, that we could not possibly eathblish another Bank till there should be a decisive call by the people for such an institution. I remain of that opinion. And I have said on another and more recent occasion that it appeared to me that a Bank of the United States, founded upon private subscriptions and invested with the pewer of discount, was out of the question. It is a so still: because the creumstances of the country have changed since the expiration of thecharter. State institutions have greatly increased and many of the States derive a considerable portion of their revenue from taxes upon the capital of the banks within their limits. Nevertheless, I am quite willing to agree that a bank on the old model is perfectly constitutional; and if the time should ever come when by the wisdom of Congress and the general judgment of the people, a Bank on the old plan and model should seem proper to be adopted, it would have my hearly concurrence. But still I think that an institution of that sort should be an institution rather for controlling issues and for taking care of the issues of other banks, than for discounting paper and thus furnishing capital for private business.

LAWS OF VERMONT .- 1843.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE, Montpelier, November 3, 1843.
The following Public Acts of the General Assembl

ber 28, [840.—It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows:

SEC. I. The provisions of section seventeen of the act relating to banks, approved October 10, 1840, which prohibits any company or corporation from being indebted to any bank in this state, in a greater amount than ten per cent, of the capital paid in, shall not be construed to extend to deposits made by such bank in the banks in commercial cirics where such bank keeps an account, for the purpose of deposit, collections and the ordinary business transactions with said bank.

with said bank.

Size. 2. Section twenty-two of said act is so altered as to read, that no loan shall be made, or any note or bill discounted, exceeding fifty dollars, without the approval of a majority of the directors

Approved Oct. 31, 1343.

No. 21.—AN ACT, construing the seventh section of the act relating to public accounts, approved November 12, 1912.—It is hereby enacted, &c.:

The seventh section of the act passed November 12, 1842, entitled "an act relating to public accounts," shall be so construed as to surhorise the Auditor of Accounts to examine and allow all claims for services rendered during the existence of the act regulating the militia, approved November 1st, 1837.

Approved Nov. 1, 1843. No. 21 .- AN ACT. construing the seventh section

who is the whole of it, because it blished principle in all civilized governments distribution, the whole of it, because it blished principle in all civilized governments distributions and deleterious influences of the control of t

special contract for the kreping thereof, shall not be declarized by the owner or consignee, within one year from the time such articles were stored, and the legal expenses thereon for freight and storage remaining unpaid, the property, or any portion thereof, to be sold by the shall be collected shall be collected as a scalar property, or any portion thereof, to be sold by the sheriff of the county where the same may bestored as scalar and if the officer engelecting, either personally or in the state of the same of the town or county where such property is stored, three weeks as accessively, the last of which shall be not less than four weeks before said sale; and if there be no newspaper printed in such county, then such notice shall be inserted in the newspaper printed energes thereon, and the shall state the time the state. So the sold, the time when stored, and the names of the owners, or their gentisor consignees, when known.

Sec. 3. If the owner or consignee shall not claim said property is stored, with his afflicate to the sold, the time when stored, and the names of the owners, or their gentisor consignees, when known.

Sec. 3. If the owner or consignee shall not claim said property is stored, with his afflicate to the county where such property is stored, with his afflicate to the county where the said property is stored, with his afflicate to the county where the such property is stored, with his afflicate to the county where the such property is stored, with his afflicate to the said, and the time the said to the said and the said the said the said the said the said the said that the said the said that the said the said the said that the said the said the said the said that the said to him on producing a residue to the said that the said the said that the said that

Approved Nov. 1, 1843.

No. 24.—AN ACT, in addition to chapter sixty-seven of the revised statutes, entitled "of the maintenance of illegitimate children."—It is hereby enacted, &c.:

Sec. 1. Any single woman who has been, or shall hereafter be, delivered of a bastard child, and shall neglect or refuse to charge any person with being the father of such child, within thirty days after such child is born, according to the provisions of the first section of chapter sixty-seven of the revised statutes, to which this is an addition, then the overseer of the poor of the town which is charged, or likely to be charged, with the support of such child, may make a written complaint against such single woman, to some justice of the county, setting forth such facts, and thereupon the justice shall issue his warrant against such single woman, to be examined upon oath.

Sec. 2. The justice, when such single woman is brought before him, shall examine her upon oath and take her examination in writing, and thereupon issue his warrant, and cause the person, by her charged with being the father of said bastard child, to be brought before him, and the same proceedings thereon had, as are provided in the act to which this is an addition, as though such single woman had made a complaint in writing under oath, as therein provided, against the person charged by her with being the father of said child.

Sec. 3. The anawer or testimony of such single woman, upon the examination for such single woman.

ther of said child.

SEC. 3. The answer or testimony of such single woman, upon the examination aforesaid, shall not subject such single woman to a prosecution or conviction under chapter ninety-nine, section two, of the revised statutes.

viction under chapter ninety-nine, section two, of the revised statutes.

Sec. 4. The proceedings against the person charged with being the father of said child, shall be in the name of the overseer of the poor of the town, prosecuting such complaint.

Sec. 5. No compromise made with, or discharge given to, such person so charged, or payment made to such woman, without the consent of the overseer of the poor, shall be good and valid, as against him, or if made or given after such overseer shall have commenced a prosecution, or taken upon himself the management of any prosecution by such woman, cominenced as provided in the act to which this is an addition.

configured as provided in the act to which this is an addition.

Sec. 6. If such woman or other person shall at any time give sufficient security for the support of such child, and pay the costs and expenses for the support of such child, the proceedings in the case shall be discontinued and the powers granted to the overseer shall cease.

Sec. 7. Section fourteen, of chapter sixty-soven of the revised statutes, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 8. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

its passage. Approved Nov. 1, 1843.

Approved Nov. 1, 1843.

No. 25.—AN ACT, relating to associations in addition to chapter eighty one of the revised statutes,—It is hereby enacted &c.

Any number of persons may associate together and have the powers of a corporation, under the regulations and provisions of chapter eight-one of the Revised Statutes, entitled "Of Societies for the support of the gospel and literary and other associations," for the following additional purpose:

To establish and maintain fire companies, and to purchase and toold real estate sufficient for engine houses for one or more engines, hose, hook-ladders and buckets, and such other property as may be necessary for a fire company.

Approved Oct. 31, 1843.

No. 26.—AN ACT, in addition to chapter eightyone of the revised statutes, in relation to religious and
other societies.—It is hereby enacted, &c.

That any number of persons may associate together under the provisions, and according to the regulations, of chapter eighty-one of the Revised Statutes,
for the purpose of raising, receiving, holding and appropriating funds to procure, by purchase or otherwise, and to distribute the Holy Scriptures; Provided,
said society shall not hold real exists to a rester. said society shall not hold real estate to a gre amount than two thousand dollars.

No. 27.—AN ACT, in amendment of "an act in relation to the militia."—It is hereby enacted. &c. Szc. 1. All fines under the 150th section, 176th section, 177th section, 178th section, 183d section, 180th section, 181s section, 182d section, 181s section, and article fourth of the 230th section, and all fines and forfeitures to be paid by non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, when no other method of collective the security is a section. cting the same is pointed out by law, shall be col-

lected as follows:

The clerk of each company, within five days after each training, moster or dril, or any forfeiture shall have been incurred, shall make complaint, in writing, against all delinquents coming within the penalties of this section, to the commanding officer of the company, in the manner and forms, as near as circumstances will permit, as now provided by law. The delinquent, who shall be liable for the fine or forfeiture, shall be allowed twelve days from the time of such forfeiture, to make his excusse to such commanding officer but if he shall neglect to make such excuse, in writing within the time aforesaid, or if the rominanding officer of such company shall consider his excuss insufficient, it shall be the duty of each commanding officer to issue a notification to the delinquent, substantially in the following form:

STATE OF VFRMONT. STATE OF VERMONT

To any sheriff or constable in the state, GREETENO.

By the authority of the Stute of Vermont, you are hereby commanded to notify of the county of that he is amerced in a fine of the sum of dollars cents, there describe the default and the time of its commission, and unless he shall produce to me a certificate in writing, from under the hand of one of the field officers of the reguest to which he helpes certificate in the reguest to which he helpes certificate in the reguest to which he helpes a certificate in the reguest to which he helpes certificate in the second of the field officers of the reguest to which he helpes certificate in the second of the field officers of the reguest to which he helpes a certificate in the second of the field officers of the second the regiment to which he belongs, certifying that said fine is remitted, that execution will issue against him

eof fail not, but make service and return accor this day of

Commanding officer of Which notification shall be served, by being read in the hearing of such delinquest, or by leaving a copy thereof at his last and usual place of abode; and it shall be the duty of such officer to make returns of such notification, with his doings thereon, within all days from the time of receiving the same.

days from the time of receiving the same.

The person upon whom the notification shall be served, may, within six days from the service of the same, apply to one of the field officers of the regiment, for a discharge of the said fine; and such field officer shall thereupon notify the clerk of the company of the time and place, when and where, he will hear the excuse of such delinquent, which shall be within six days from the time when application shall be first made, and direct the clerk to appear and show cause, if any he have, why such delinquent should not be discharged; and the person applying shall give the notice it, such manner as such field officer shall direct, and shall said fy such field officer at the time of hearing, that such notice has been given; and such field officer may, or may not, remit such fine, as circumstances may require.

officer may, or may not, remit such fine, as circumstances may require.

It such field officer shall not remit the fine of such delinquent, and deliver him a certificate thereof as aforesaid, to the commanding officer of the company, the commanding officer aforesaid shall issue his execution in the form now prescribed by law, as near accircumstances will permit. And the officer, to whom such execution and notification is directed, shall have the same powers and fees as in civil process.

When any delineage shall obtain a directed form.

such execution and notification is directed, shall have the same powers and fees as in civil process.

When any delinquent shall obtain a discharge, from a field officer, from a fine, such delinquent shall pay to the clerk of the company the fees for the service of the notification, before the commanding officer shall accept such discharge, unless such fees have been discharge, unless such fees have been discharge, unless such fees have been discharge by such field officer. And in case such delinquent shall neglect, for the space of twelve days, to pay it the fees aforessid, the commanding officer shall is such its execution for the fine and costs, which shall be collected, as though no such discharge had been obtained from such field officer.

Sec. 2. The fines mentioned in the seventy-sixth section, and bundred and seventy-fifth section, one hundred and seventy-fifth section, one hundred and seventy-fifth section, and one hundred and seventy-fifth, section, and hundred and seventy-fifth section, and hundred and seventy-fifth section, and one hundred and seventy-fifth, section and supported by such founded on this statute.

Sec. 3. The fines mentioned in the Substitutes, inconsistent with this act, are repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect from its passage.

No. 33.—AN ACT, altering the name of the town of Monroe, in the county of Washington.

That the town of Monroe, in the county of Washington.

Sec. 3. The fines mentioned in the Substitutes, inconsistent uter.

Sec. 4. The provisions of section twenty-one of section the section that the county of the fees aforesing the section of section the section of section twenty-one of section twenty-one

SEC. 8. The fifty-second section of said act shall

licutenant.

Szc. 8. The fifty-second section of said act shall be amended so as to read as follows:—All company officers shall be elected by the written or printed votes of the members of said company, and no individual shall be eligible to any office in said company, that is not a member of said company.

Szc. 9. The one hundred and twenty-ninth section of said act shall be understood to require the commanding officer of each company of enrolled militia to revise his roll annually, instead of annually enrolling every member of said company.

Szc. 10. All fines, assessed by the by-laws of uniform companies, shall be collected by complaint to the commanding officer of the company, as herein before provided.

Szc. 11. The two hundred and fortieth section of said act shall be amended so as to read as follows:

The sum of four dollars shall be annually deducted from the list of each member of a company of uniform militis, who shall be returned uniformed and equipped to the town clerk; and if such member have no list, or is a minor, then such sum shall be deducted from the list of the person who shall equip and uniform such member.

Szc. 12. All commissions shall be transmitted to

from the list of the person who shall equip and uniform such member.

Szc. 12. All commissions shall be transmitted to the commanding officers of brigades, and by them, within thirty days after received, to the commanding officers of regiments, under a penalty of five dollars for each neglect thereof. The commanding officers of regiments, within thirty days after such commissions are received by them, shall notify the officers elected, that such commissions are in readiness, and that they appear and be qualified within ten days from the date of such notice. And for any neglect to notify, as above directed, such officers shall pay a fine of five dollars.

Szc. 13. It shall be the duty of the officers, noncommissioned officers and musicians of the uniform

of five dollars.

SEC. 13. It shall be the duty of the officers, noncommissioned officers and musicians of the uniform militin of each regiment, if required by the commanding officer of said regiment, to meet two days in each blennial year, commencing A. D. 1844, at such time and place as said commanding officer shall designate, for military drill and improvement; and at every such parade, it shall be the duty of said commanding officer to be present with his subaltern field staff officers, and the duties of said parade and drill shall be under the direction of said commanding officer.

SEC 14. There shall be one general drill, inspection and review, of the officers, non-commissioned officers and musicians of the uniform militia, by brigade, or regiment, one day bennially, commencing A. D. 1845, to be held at such time in the month of September as shall be expedient. If by brigade, the general of brigade shall appoint the time and place, and give notice thereof to the general of division. If by regiment, the general of brigade shall appoint the time, and the colonel of the regiment shall appoint the place; and give notice thereof to the general inspection and review shall be as central as in the judgment of the officer appointing may be coavenient.

SEC 15. There shall be one general inspection and review of the uniform militia, by brigade or regiment, one day, biennally, commencing A. D. 1845, at such time in the month of September as shall be deemed expedient, to be appointed in manner and form prescribed for officer parades, in the preceding section.

SEC 15. There shall be the duty of the major general to review at least one brigade biennially, and the brigadier general to review at least one brigade biennially, and the brigadier general to review at least one brigade biennially.

SEC 17. Sections one hundred and sixty-seven and one hundred and sixty

SEC. 19. The adjutant and inspector general shall hereafter receive one hundred and fifty dollars per annum; and each brigade major and inspector shall receive three dollars for each day, active duty performed.

SEC. 20. Section two hundred and thirty-eight of

the act relating to the militis, passed November 1942, relating to the compensation of certain officers, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 21. No company of the uniform militia shall hereafter be compelled to furnish themselves with tents.

shall hereafter be compelled to furnish themselves with tents.

SEC. 22. The clerk of each company shall, on or before the second Tuesday in June, snausly, make return of the name of each member of said company who shall be fully uniformed and equipped, to the clerk of the town where such member resides.

SEC. 23. All laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved Nov. 1, 1843.

No. 28 .- AN ACT, in relation to military fines .-No. 28.—AN AUT in relation to military fines.—
It is hereby enacted, &c.:

SEC. 1 In all cases where an appeal has been taken from the decision of a justice of the peace, in any prosecution for the collection of a military fine, under the act "in relation to the militia," approved Nov. 11, 1942, the plaintiff shall have the same right in relation

to such appeal as the appellee now has, in relation to the entry of a suit appealed to the county court. SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after Approved Nov. 1, 1843.

No. 29.—AN ACT, in addition to an act in relation to the militia.—It is hereby enacted, &c.:

Snc. 1. The several companies heretofore comprising the first rifle regiment in Franklin county, formerly attached to the third brigade and whird division of the militia of this state, are reinstated and restored to all the privileges as a regiment, which said regiment possessed previous to the revision of eighteen hundred and forty-two, to be attached to the first brigade and second division of the militia of this state, according to the new organization any law to the contrary notwithstanding.—Provided, said regiment shall not be entitled to ruceive of the Governor the guota of arms or colors, now required by law to be

quota of arms or colors, now required by law to be furnished to each regiment. SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after Approved Nov. 1, 1843.

No. 30.-AN ACT, abolishing imprisonment for illitary fines in certain cases.-It is hereby enacted Cc.:
That no private of the enrolled militia shall be imprisoned on execution, issued on a judgment founded on any forfeiture, for want of arms or equipments.

Approved Oct. 27, 1843.

No. 31.—AN AUT, assessing a tax for the support of government.—It is hereby enacted. &c.:

That a tax of ten cents on the dollar, be assessed on the list of the polls and rateable estate of the inhabitants of this state, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, to be paid into the treasure by the first day of June next, in money, certificates, or notes usued by the Treasurer of the state, orders drawn by the supreme or county courts. by the supreme or county courts.
Approved Nov. 1, 1843.

No. 32 .- AN ACT, relative to the fees of the inep general of beef and pork.—It is hereby enacted, &c.
SEC. 1. The Inspector General shall receive from every deputy he may appoint, one cent for each barre of beef or pork, and one half cent for each half barrel such deputy may inspect and brand, according to the directions of chapter sixty-eight of the Revised Stat-

That on and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, the town of Orleans, in the county of Orleans, shall be known and called by the name of Coventry; Provided, that for term of three years, after the peasing of this act, in all notices and advertisements which shall in any manner affect the exposure of the lands, in said township, for sale at vendue or otherwise, said town shall be called Coventry, late Orleans, in the county of Orleans.

Approved Nov. 1, 1843.

Approved Nov. 1, 1943.

(Burlington) FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 24, 1843.

We this week complete the publication of the laws of the late session; and these, together with a press of new advertisements,
exclude almost every thing else from our colexclude almost every thing else from our col-

State has resulted in the defeat of Morton and the overthrow of locofocoism. The vote stands as follows: Briggs 57069, Morton 52770, Abolition 8855. Briggs majorition for the stands as follows: Briggs by the same kind of jelly without her observing its fall. The only effect of the shock was to throw the pail a little on its side.

The third that presented itself was about the setts. Let the earth rejoice.

SECOND DISTRICT .-- Hon. Jacob Collamer s elected, by some five hundred majority.

We publish to-day that part of Mr. Webster's Andover speech relating to the currency. It should command attention.

Received-from our friend, E. C. Loomis, an elegant sparerib, from one of those pigs. "Ah, sure 'twas a picture for painters to study : The fat, 'twas so white, and the lean, 'twas so ruddy.'

THE MADISONIAN opens its eyes in silent wonder at a letter that appeared in the Globe of the 19th "without one word of editorial com-ment; stating what we thought every bodyknew, that Martin Van Buren stood no chance for the Presidency. This correspondent of the Globe is in some things a very sensible man. He says :

Until recently I was in favor of Mr. Van Buforming my opinion principally from the tone of the Republican newspapers, and those who consider themselves leading politicians. But, of late, I have mixed a great deal among the People, and have taken pains to find out their opinions about all the Presidential candidates, and my information amounts to this: that though there are many who would be glad to run Mr. Van Buren again, because they think he was badly treated in 1840, yet the current of opinion seems to be gathering ground that he cannot be elected by the People.

He says again:

"A strong effort was made in 1840 to elect him for a second term, but utterly failed. Now, if
The editor puts directly after this, the account
of the shower of flesh and blood that fell lately

ANOTHER SHOWER OF FLESH AND BLOOD.

Mr. EDITOR: I suppose it will be remembered by some newspaper readers, that in the year 1841, accounts were published, of two showers of flesh and blood: one in Tennessee, and the other in Massachusetts. I am now about to re-late a similar circumstance, which lately occurred in our own State. Mr. Wm. M. Inlow, a gentleman of undoubted veracity, related it to me, as follows: On Saturday last, whilst he and his two sons were picking cotton on his plantation, (in Laurens District, near Enorce river, and about two miles below Musgrove's Mill.) the younger son called to the others: who were a little distance from him, to listen, for he heard something falling near him. They thought he was mistaken, and paid but little attention to it; but he insisted, and told them if they would come, he would show it to them on the ground. They went and found the ground strewed with what appeared to them to be pie-ces of meat, varying from the size of an ounce ball to larger than a hen's egg. These pieces were very moist, and as red as blood or any thing else could make them; and the grass, cotton, or whatever they came in contact with, was stained as with blood. They were scattered several feet apart, over a space of ground some twenty or thirty yards in width; and they

examined it for something like 50 yards in length, but did not go to the end of it.

I was informed of it yesterday, and went in company with two gentlemen, to visit the place in person. We was so likely a very find one in person. We were so lucky as to find some of the article still remaining, and all agreed that it had the appearance of flesh, of the finest mould, much finer than we had ever seen before. Some of the pieces seemed to be entirely fat, but most of it lean, very red, and somewhat transparent, when held up toward the light; but it was considerably dried when I saw it, but it lean 24 hours less 2

having lain 24 hours. The young Wm. Inlow, a very intelligent and credible youth of 14, says he first heard a few scattering pieces fall, and looking up, saw the air darkned with them; and that it looked something like snow falling slowly, when the flakes are far apart; but that the pieces fell more rapidly. The shower fell about the middle of the day, while the sun was shining, and a few light clouds were in the atmosphere; but few light clouds were in the atmosphere; but nothing visible could be assigned as the cause for the phenomenon

Various opinions and conjectures exist here about the matter. Some consider it a natural occurrence, while others view it as a sign from heaven. For my own part, I am not a Millerite or a '43 man, as they are sometimes called, and therefore cannot persuade myself to believe it is sent as a sign that the world will be burned up this year; and I have board no natural cause assigned for it that appears at all reasonable.— So, having stated the circumstances as they ex-

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.

Mr. James Arlington Bennet has written an interesting and curious letter to the Commercial Advertiser respecting several meteors he ing the first he says !

Being near the sea shore some years ago, in the month of August. I observed a bright metaor descending right in front of me, almost in a
perpendicular line, and not, to appearance, three
rods distant, and being between me and the sea
it maintained its light until it almost touched
the ground. A light shock instantly struck my ear as though something had fallen. I approached the spot, but there being only starlight could see nothing. On feeling on the ground, however, I stuck my finger into something soft, which I found to have a most peculiar fetid smell, like nothing that I had over me exclude almost every thing else from our col-umns. We hope to have a clear field here-ing no means of either weighing or analysing this matter, I passed it by with the conjecture that it was the substance which forms these meteors or 'falling stars.' The altitude of this meteor could not be more than one hundred

ty over Morton 4299; majority of all others against Briggs 4556. Of the elections to the latter end of July, last year. Having gone toward the stable between 11 and 12 o'clock, of a legislature now made, we have a majority of 6 in the Senate, and 44 in the House. There are a number of vacancies to fill, but these will not materially vary the result; and the Hon. George N. Briggs will be Governor of the good old Commonwealth of Massachujelly, said I to myself, which I must bunt up in the morning.

Mr. Bennet marked the spot where it fell, and

next morning proceeded with a lad to find it.— It had fallen farther off than he expected, and

he says: I passed four fields without success, when at Hon. Horace Everett gives notice in the Vt. Chronicle that he shall next week publish his intended reports on the subject of Slavery, the Tariff, Distribution, and the effects of the Tariff of '42 on the Wool-growing interest. These reports, it will be borne in mind, were not presented to the legislature, the state of the Tariff of '42 on the Wool-growing interest. These reports, it will be borne in mind, were not presented to the legislature, the state of the triple of the fall. The stench was most insufferable. This body of jelly before it fell must have formed a globe of from ten to twelve inches in diameter, if not more. This jelly, which brown jelly, exactly like one side of a convex lens, 3 feet in diameter but broken in to many pieces by the fall. The stench was most insufferable. This body of jelly before it fell must have formed a globe of from ten to twelve inches in diameter, if not more. This jelly, which lay on the spot where it fell until the 12th of September following, entirely destroyed ail the grass under and near it. Now I think that taking the base line of a right angle triangle at double the distance from where I stood, and this meteor having its formation at the head of the Bonnet Silks, rich Figured and Plain Silk Valence. in consequence of Mr. Everett's early retirement.

Have formed a globe of from the to twelve interest of the consequence of Mr. Everett's early retirelay on the spot where it fell until the 12th of
September following, entirely destroyed all the
grass under and near it. Now I think that

to break into cubes.

There is a possibility of this meteor having had its origin much higher in the atmosphere than here supposed, as its velocity appeared to be very great, but as I heard no explosion by which its true distance and altitude might have been determined, the elevation of one mile is but hypothesis. The meteor of the 15th Au-gust, 1783, described by Mr. Cavello, in the

the is run again, it will be the third heat, and people are not apt to run risks on a horse that has been distanced."

We differ with him in the belief that any body also will run better—but it was not for this we also will run better—but it was not for this we quoted him. It was to show the growing con-sciousness of the Loco-Foco party that its hour er of flesh and blood" be a very philosophic and has come. The article in the last Democratic true thing after all. But that Mr B. is mistaker Review entitled "The Issue at Stake," has the in calling them meteors in the common accepsame gloomy forebodings, confessing that its party is in the deepest peril and entering the contest under most disastrous omens.—Tribune.

The issue at Stake, has the in caring their interest in the common acceptance in t reach the earth, are something entirely different. These fragments are stone and are hurled so violently as to be embedded in the soil. The neteor described by Mr. Cavello, in 1763, and to which Mr. Bennett refers, we take to be ar stars. That it had a great altitude is also highly probable, for some of them most certainly have. The heavy stones which they have frequently huried to the earth, would have effectively have the control of the contr tually demolished, we think, the maid's milk pail. The substance of the meteoric showers, so called, no one pretends to know. They are supposed, however, to be entirely different from

he ordinary shooting stars.
The falling star that any one may see clear night, has long been regarded by philoso-pliers as a gelatinous matter, inflated with phos-phuretted hydrogen gas: and the splendid me-teor of Mr. Bennett was doubtless one of these ordinary shooting stars appearing very bright by its proximity. The gelatinous substance he found, accords with the experience and theory of others, and indeed is a very singular and curious corroboration of the n. That these substances 'must be formed at the moment of discharge,' we do not think necessary. Their ascent and descent would depend entirely on the amount of gas they contain. The idea of accounting for the showers of flesh and blood on this theory is certainly new to us, and deserves, we think, a second thought.—Tribune,

MASSACHUSETTS .- What says the Argus at the fol Whig gain,......3,053

Whig gain, 3,055
Majority against Morton in 1842, 5,133
1943, 11,680
Loco Foco loss, 6,747
Net Whig gain 98001—Alb Daily.

British Provinces.—We see indications in several of the Canadian journals, that the project is entertainined of forming a close and perfect union between the British American Provinces. Hon Wm. Young, Speaker of the Nova Scotia Assembly, has recently made a visit to Quebec, and it was generally surmised that his visit was connected with that subject. The measure has been previously discussed and very widely approved, though many able and prudent men have seen in it difficulties both in prinders.

NEW GOODS,
AT THE NEW CASH STORE.

The security of the New York a general province and provide for dresses. Paris Ceune, do do do Gimps and Finges, assorted colors. Daily Buttons, Swas Fancy Buttons, Cloak Cords, Cords and Tassels, Crimped Dimity, Dimity Collars and Coffs, Dahina, Arrichenis and Flowers.

Blick Chamilla Veils, Green do. Bonnet Caps, assorted, Dress Handkerchiefs and Points.

Gent's Scarfs, Cravats and Stocks, Coat and Vest Buttons, Cords and Hindings, Broadcloths, Cassimers, Sattinetts and Beaver Cloths.

Staple Goods generally. Farewell's Boots and Shoes.

Wm. HURLBUT.

Burlington, Nov. 22d, 1843. measure has been previously discussed and ve-ry widely approved, though many able and pru-dent men have seen in it difficulties both in principle and in detail.

from the fourth District, is a working ship carver—a self-made man. LUTHER SEVERENCE, the Whig elected from the third District, was a solitons.

I. M. DAVIS.

Union District S. C., Oct. 30, 1843.

South Carolinian.

I.T. Recent events show the necessity of Union on the part of the Democracy and an entire co-operation to ensure victory in the coming Presidential contest.—Platisburgh Republican.

Presidential contest.—Platisburgh Republican.

In the fourth District, is a working ship carver—a self-made man. LUTHER SEVERENCE, the Whig elected from the third District, was a month. Luther Severence, the Whig elected from the third District, was a notice of the National Intelligencer, at Washington, and went from that office into the State of Maine, and located himself as the conductor of a newspaper. He now goes back to Washington, as a member of Congress. These two highly intelligent and worthy working mechanics have been elected to Congress by the Whigs of their districts.

Given under my hand at the Register's office this force of the LT Democratic Is party.—Atlas'

1. M. DAVIS.

Union District S. C., Oct. 30, 1843.

South Carolinian.

1. M. DAVIS.

Congress. These two bighly intelligent and worthy working mechanics have been elected to Congress by the Whigs of their districts.

Given under my hand at the Register's office this force of the LT Democratic Is party.—Atlas'

1. M. DAVIS.

S. Patrick and Daniel Patrick Jr. the Executors, therein named.

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RAIL-ROAD MEETING. のない。

The citizens of Burlington and its vicinity has noted during the last few years. Respect- are requested to meet at Howard's Hotel, on Monday evening, 27th inst, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of taking such measures as may b

The second lecture, on Geometry, before the

Institute, next Monday evening, at half past 6 o'clock. S. FLETCHER, Secy.

HAS opened a Book Store in the Messra Pecke'
Building, two doors from Howard's Hotel,
where he offers for sale a general assortment of
SCHOOL, CLASSICAL & MISCELLAN EOUS A splendid assortment of Annuals, Albums and fineity illustrated works in rich and elegant Bindings.

A great variety of Juvenile Books, from I cent to
\$250. Quarto, Octavo, 12mo, and Pocket Bint.ss.

Common Prayer Books, Carbolic Prayer Books
and Birles.

BLANK BOOKS, BOOKS.

CPNEW BOOK STORE.

ANSEL EDWARDS,

BLANK BOOKS,

Port Folios and Scrap Books. Cap, Letter and
Note Paper, Quills, Steel Pens, Scaling Wax, Waiers, Brawing and Writing Pencils, Bristol Board,
Writing and Copy Books, Coloured Toys by the
gross and dozen, School Certificates, &c.

All of which are oriered at prices that cannot fail
to satisfy the public. Books can be bought in Burlington as cheap as in any of the cities.

Burlington, Nov. 24, 1843.

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE SUPPLY OF OABPETINGS.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN, Druggetts and Bockings; 5-8, 6-8, 4-4, 5-6, 6-4, 8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 Oded Cloths, Oded Cloth Table Spreads, 4-4 and 6-4 Rush Matting, Large and small Tuffled Rugs Manilla, Alacact and Suic Matts. -ALSO-

Paper Hangings and Borderings, Green Window Paper. A larger, better and cheaper assortment of other Dry Goods than can be found in the State of Vermont.

taking the base line of a right angle triangle at double the distance from where I stood, and this meteor having its formation at the head of the perpendicular, its altitude must be counted at least one mile, as its downward course would trace the hypothenuse of the same triangle for some distance.

I put a piece of this jelly on the coals, the odor from which drove the servants from the kitchen. There arose neither flame nor smoke, yet it extinguished the coals where it lay. Being very busy at the time I did not attempt to determine its constituents. Its fracture was not, however, like that of jelly, but it appeared to break into cubes.

There is a washility of this meteor having.

There is a washility of this meteor having.

The above Goods are to be sold cheap, by LOVELY & SEYMOUR.
Church Street, Burlington, 25
Nov. 20, 1843.

which its true distance and altitude might have been determined, the elevation of one mile is but hypothesis. The meteor of the 18th August, 1783, described by Mr. Cavello, in the Philosophical Transactions of London for 1784 he places by vague and uncertain data at an elevation from the earth of 55 1.2 miles, and pretends to have heard the explosion twelve minutes after, at 130 miles distance?

May not each of these jellies be the residium or synthetical result of the combustion or discharge of a large portion of gasses, through an electrical agent? The universal downward tendency of their motion shows that their specific gravity is much more than that of the atmosphere, and that they therefore must be formed at the moment of discharge.

The editor puts directly after this, the account Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

Looking Glasses. Large assortment of various sizes, just received and for sale cheap by LOVELY & SEYMOUR, Church st.

Crockery, Glass & China Ware. A Large stock just received and for sale cheaper than can be bought in this State, by LOVELY & SEYMOUR, Church st. Burlington, Nov. 20, 1843.

Notice! Notice!! To all persons indebted to the subscriber, that their notes and accounts must be paid, as his property is posted for sale and nothing but payment will save it.

Surlington Falls, Nov. 24, 1843.

BROKE into the inclosure of the Subscriber, on the 9th day of November, one dark red Cow, supposed to be 6 years old. Said Tow is marked with a crop and half crop in the left ear. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away,
Shelburn, Nov. 22, 1843.

George Peterson, HAS now on hand and for sale, 1000 Bushele of Course Western and St. Ubes Salt, 200 Barrels Fine do do, 150 Sacks Fine Dairy do do, 250 Horrels Superfine Flour, 200 Sacks fresh Ground Plaster,

200 Sacks fresh Ground Plaster,
20 Harrels Hickory Nuts, at \$2,
5 Terces North Shore Salmon,
6 Boxes Fresh Lemons,
20 Whole, 12 \(\frac{1}{2}\) and 12 \(\frac{1}{2}\) Boxes fresh Raisins,
Also, Fresh Kegs do do,
Soft Shell Almonds, Philberts, Peaconuts, Pea Nuts,
Citron, Curance Hocum, together with one of the
largest assortments of DRY GOODS, CROCKERY
and GROCERIES he ever had the pleasure of offering to the public. In short all you have to do to find
any article, is to call at Peterson's, where it may be
found of as good quality and at as low a price as at
any other Establishment in Burlington.

Nov. 23, 1843.

NEW GOODS,

Burlington, Nov. 22d, 1843. Daniel Patrick's Estate.

Whis Aristocracy.—It is highly probable that the Whigs of Maine have elected two Representatives to Congress to fill the vacancies in their delegation—one in the third and the other in the fourth district. Freenan H. Morre, of Bath, the Whig probably elected from the fourth District, is a working ship carticle of the last will and testament of Daniel Patrick, late of Hinesburgh, in said district, deceased was presented to the court here for Probate, by John S. Patrick and Daniel Patrick Jr. the Executors, therein in named.